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Naples, Febr. 21.

DOn *Vincenzo Gonſague*, late Viceroy of *Sicily*, who embarqued on a *Genoueſe* Ship in this Port, intending for *Barcelona*, was two or three dayes ſince forced into *Gaieta*, a Port about 20 Leagues from hence, not without great danger of being Caſt away, having been in the moſt violent ſtorm that hath been known in theſe Parts; we eſcaped not here without ſuffering the effects of it, and particularly two *Engliſh* Ships that were in this Port, the one empty, and the other laden with Herrings, both belonging to *Yarmouth*, were forced aſhore, though, it's hoped, they will be got off again. The Gallies of this Kingdom, five in number, are arrived this afternoon at *Puzzuolo*, ſix miles from hence.

Dantzick, Febr. 25. The *Suedes* Army, as our Letters from *Courland*, and thoſe Parts tell us, is got home, having, as they themſelves confeſs, ſuffered extremely in their march, through the ſharpneſs of the Weather, and the want they had of Provſions, but they diſown to have ſuſtained any great loſs in the actions they had with the *Brandenburgh* Troops. Whatever it was, this is certain, that this their ſo haſty retreat, hath put the Countrey of *Livonia* into a great conſternation, the people apprehending the *Brandenburgh* Army followed them at their heels, and for that reaſon flying with their Goods and Cattle to *Riga*, and other fortified places. From *Poland* they write, that the Dyet was ſtill continued, without having as yet taken any reſolution of importance. That the *Moſcovite* Ambaſſador preſſed hard a conjunction of Forces againſt the *Turks*, and offered a great Sum of Money, and beſides was aſſiſted by the Popes Nuncio, who endeavoured all he could to perſuade the King and the Senators to lay hold of this Conjuncture, to proſecute the War againſt the Common Enemy, though hitherto without any great appearance of ſucceeding therein.

Dantzicke, March 4. The Letters we receive from *Poland* inform us, that the Debates and Conſultations of the Dyet cannot yet be brought to any head. That the Sieur *Paetz*, General of *Lithuania*, was very averſe to the diſbanding of the Forces, propoſed in the Dyet, and therefore oppoſed it all he could; and that the diſpoſitions ſome of the great men had of joining with the *Moſcovites* in the War againſt the *Turks*, was very much leſſened, by the account they had that the Czar, at the ſame time his Ambaſſador is endeavouring to engage the Crown of *Poland* to enter into the War, is treating with the *Turks* for the making a Peace.

Vienna, Febr. 28. Two or three dayes ſince arrived here an Extraordinary Courier from *Spain*, which, according to the diſcourſe at Court, brought Letters, adviſing the Emperor of the Marriage of the King of *Spain* with Madamoiſelle *d'Orleans* being concluded. And that the Duke of *Mantoua* had ſold *Cazal* to the *French*, or was about doing it; upon which the Count *de la Tour* is ordered to paſs immediately to *Venice*, to learn the certainty of this matter, which is of ſo much importance to *Italy*. It is ſaid likewiſe, that the Emperor has recalled the Count *Berca* his Envoy at *Madrid*, and that the Marquis *de Grana* is deſigned thither in quality of Ambaſſador Extraordinary, after the King has conſummated his Marriage. The Emperor has reſolved to make a reform of his Troops, and of 28 Regiments of Horſe, and 21 of Foot, which are now in his ſervice, 18 of the firſt, and 11 of the latter, will be diſbanded; the Regiments of Horſe that remain, will conſiſt of 800 men, and the Foot in 2500. His Imperial Majeſty has rejected the Mediation of the Prince of *Tranſilvania*, and the Miniſter he had here is thereupon preparing to return home.

Vienna, March 2. Six Regiments, three of Horſe, as thoſe of *Portia*, *Saxe-Weymar*, and *Waldecke*, and as many of Foot, as thoſe of *Sporke*, *Bournonville*, and *Gallas*, are already disbanded, the Soldiers being put into other Regiments, of thoſe that are to remain on foot, to recruit them. Count *Mansfeldt* is arrived here from the Duke of *Lorrain*, to repreſent to the Emperor how hard his Highneſs finds the Conditions of the late Peace to be, which relate to him, and to deſire that all endeavors may be uſed for the obtaining ſome moderation in them.

Hamburgh, March 10. The Sieur *Wicquefort*, who was ſome time a Priſoner in *Holland*, having made his Eſcape, is as we underſtand, arrived at *Zell*. The Biſhop of *Munſter* having made ſeveral inſtances to the King of *Denmark*, for the return of his Troops, which are as Auxiliaries in his ſervice, hath, at laſt, obtained the return of two Regiments, but the reſt ſtill remain in the ſervice of that King. We are told that the Princes of the North are extremely diſſatisfied at the Peace concluded lately at *Nimeguen*, between the Emperor and *France*, and particularly the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who, it's ſaid, hath written to the Emperor, to deſire him not to ratifie it, offering in that caſe an Army of 30000 men.

Francfort, March 8. We are expecting here the Imperial Deputies that are to aſſiſt at the meeting appointed to be held in this City. Thoſe of *Brandenburgh*, of the Houſe of *Lunenburgh*, and other Princes of the Empire, are already arrived, and the reſt are every day expected. From *Ratisbonne* they write, that the Affairs of *Hungary* were in a fair way of being compoſed, but the Letters we receive directly from *Vienna*, give us not any ſuch advice.

Cologne, March 10. The Deputies which our Elector had ſent to *Aix la Chapelle*, to agree with the *French* Intendant about the Arrears of Contributions demanded of this Dioceſs, are returned, without ſucceeding in their Commiſſion. We underſtand that 4000 *French* more are coming into theſe Parts from the Countrey of *Liege*, and it's thought it will not be long ere thoſe that are there, will paſs the *Rhine*, to attack the Territories of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

Bruges,